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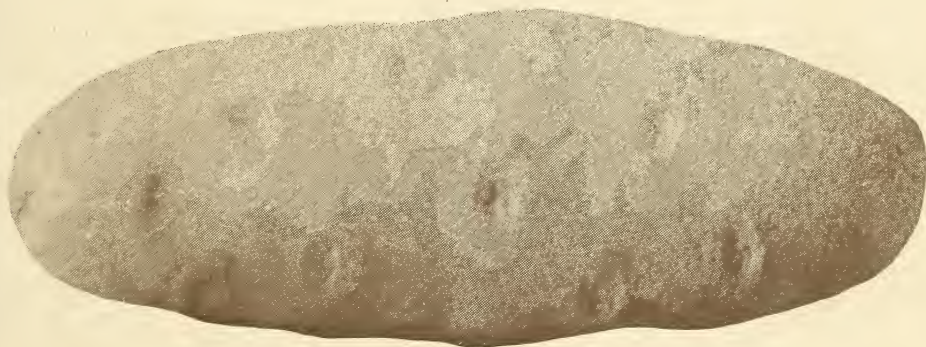
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1917

WHITACRE'S
SEEDS, PLANTS AND BULBS
and Whitacre's Potato Culture
on the Pacific Coast



THE GREAT RUSSET BURBANK

READ ON THE INSIDE PAGES HOW TO GROW
POTATOES AS SMOOTH AS THAT SHOWN ABOVE

WESCO SEED COMPANY
73 Madison St. Seattle, Washington

WHITACRE'S

"TRUE TO VARIETY SEEDS"

Have Again Captured all the First Prizes

*At Every Fair Where Shown This Year
In Oregon, Washington and California*

There is a Reason

Read the articles in this booklet on WHITACRE'S SYSTEM and place your orders quick. Prices will be higher this year. First come, first served. Money refunded if sold out.

WESCO SEED COMPANY

73 Madison St.

SEATTLE, WASH.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR WHITACRE'S "TRUE TO VARIETY SEEDS."

CATALOGUE

Wesco Seeds and Roots

73 MADISON STREET, SEATTLE, WASH.

GROWERS AND DISTRIBUTORS

FOREWORD

Six years ago we became convinced that there was a need and demand for homegrown acclimated seeds, and feeling that our experience as grower of high-grade produce would assist us in the growing and breeding up of better selections of seed, we began this line of work and now issue our third catalog. Since our rapidly increasing trade has justified this expectation and in presenting you with this annual catalog, we desire to call your attention to the following statements:

WASHINGTON AND OREGON GROWN SEEDS

will, on account of their acclimation, give the best results, and while we do not contend that all lines of seeds can be grown successfully here, however there are many that reach perfection in this climate. This is especially noticeable in corn, beans, peas, cabbage, pumpkins, squash, onions and practically all the root crops. The increase in production from greater vitality and adaptiveness will materially increase your returns, as those who have made comparative trial have readily testified. Then again from a civic point of view, our demonstration of the possibilities of seed culture for the Pacific Northwest and the wonderful commercial opening that may be developed by careful and thoughtful farmers, should commend us, all things being equal, for at least a trial order.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE

And the many tests we have made for years have given us a thorough knowledge of the varieties best suited for our climate, and aside from those varieties which we grow, have enabled us to secure our seed from the best sources. In that respect we differ from the average seed store where the experience used is more from a selling standpoint.

OUR CATALOGUE

Has been prepared with the desire to have it sensible and free from exaggeration. The cuts used are practically all made from photographs taken from samples grown by us and are reasonable illustrations of the results attained from our seeds. We are opposed to filling our catalogue with a long list of worthless novelties and are confining our list to the fewest possible of the best varieties, and introducing only those new sorts which have some added value over older introductions. Those who receive more than one copy of our catalogue will confer a favor by handing it to some one interested.

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee our seed to be true to name and will be responsible to the amount of the purchase price of the article. Germination is so dependent upon weather conditions, the time and manner of planting, which are beyond our control, that we do not guarantee this, other than in a fair and proper test, and under such will be responsible for the purchase price only. Under no conditions do we obligate ourselves for the failure of a crop other than has been set forth.

CHEAP SEEDS

We receive many letters asking for the lowest possible prices on a list of seeds. This desire on the part of so many farmers for price cutting is largely responsible for the immense amount of worthless, cheap seed that is being sold throughout the country and when the average farmer realizes that quality is the first and main consideration in seed buying, his demand will force the production of better seed all along the line.

This is not a cheap seed firm and our aim is not and never will be to sell the cheapest seed. Good seed means careful selection and years of work in breeding up. This cannot be done without added expense. If you would produce the best you must plant from thoroughbred stock, and after all, the difference between the cost of good and cheap seed does not begin to compare with the difference in crops.

ABOUT ORDERING

ORDER EARLY as there is a heavy demand on some stock and it may be exhausted. REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER by money order, express order or bank draft. Stamps will be accepted to the amount of \$1.00, but above this we would prefer money orders, etc. Prices in this catalogue by EXPRESS or FREIGHT do not cover shipping expenses. E or F indicates express or freight.

All prices up to and including one pound include shipping expenses, and for more only when indicated.

BE SURE TO GIVE SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS AND WRITE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY ON YOUR ORDER SHEET.

MISTAKES

Unfortunately, like other human beings, we are apt to make mistakes and if an error does occur we will consider it a favor to be notified at once so that we can rectify the oversight. We do not substitute unless so instructed, nor do we agree to make good an error after 10 days from receipt of shipment.

MARKET GARDENERS

Who wish to purchase seed in quantities are entitled to reduced prices, and we will be pleased to give them quotations upon their list.

Seeds, plants and bulbs are not governed by the rate on commercial goods, the rate being 8c per pound, or 1c for each two ounces or fraction. Wherever convenient, shipments for short hauls can be made cheaper by express, as the minimum is 35c.

APPRECIATION

We extend to all our customers thanks for their patronage and wish to express our appreciation to those who have so kindly mentioned this firm to their friends. Our aim is to give every one a square deal and we hope those who have not yet purchased of us will at least favor us with a trial order.

Potato Culture

From Experience of H. W. Whitacre and Numerous Growers on the Pacific Coast

Is a potato just a potato?

Too many growers assume this to be a fact.

It can just as well be assumed that an animal is an animal.

If a farmer desires to increase the quantity of milk produced by his herd, will he buy the cheapest male he can find?

It is often the case, however, that the grower will use the poorest seed because good seed costs him something.

THE GERM OF LIFE

To start off we should know that the germ of life is just the same in the vegetable as in the animal kingdom. Now we can realize that improvement of species must be gone about in exactly the same manner. Therefore, the seed of the vegetable must be deposited in the womb (earth) in exactly the same manner and time to get the best results, and must be of purest quality.

1st. We must select the best ground for the purpose intended. If for seed purposes, that is, if the crop is to be grown for seed only, soil ordinarily considered unfit may be used. Coupled with this, however, we must consider the altitude and climatic conditions.

SOIL: For seed, heavy soil such as volcanic ash or shot clay is the best, tho usually, because it is harder, or rather has been considered harder, to work, it has been considered the least desirable. Crops producing less heavily on these soils without irrigation is another reason why they are not more generally used. Crops of potatoes raised from such seed have often doubled and trebled those raised from seed produced on loam or sandy soil. However, a regular yearly, or at most two year, change from loam to clay and the reverse, will keep up the production to a degree that the ordinary grower must experience in order to believe.

The soils we use are clay, volcanic ash, peat, sandy loam and river silt (valley) lands, and our changes are extreme. Just from valley to hill, in the same locality, while beneficial for a time, is not enough. From a 90 day season to 150 day season—from a 200 foot to a 2500 foot altitude—from a hard to a soft soil—are the changes that have made the reputation of our seeds.

CLIMATE: The most productive seed is never allowed to fully mature, so usually late planting or a very short

season is desirable. If early planting is done, the vines should be mowed or cut off close to the ground after the potatoes are from 90 to 120 days above the ground, the time varying with the time required by the potato to mature. In a general way, however, the district where the season is short produces the most productive potato seed.

ALTITUDE: Potato seed should be grown under a regular system of exchange of not more than two years in one locality, changing from a high altitude, with short a season, to a low altitude with a long season. The reverse is also profitable, tho potatoes raised on a low altitude take longer to mature than those raised on a high altitude.

PREPARATION OF SOIL: The grower cannot be lazy, for the growing of potatoes is no sinecure. As the writer looks at the matter, no real money can be made without work. However, if that labor is remunerative the work is forgotten in the results. Only a general rule can be given as conditions and soil vary.

Deep plowing must be done, however. Usually a shallow 2 to 3 inch plowing should be done in the fall, then just before planting cross plow from 7 to 10 inches deep. In the fall, and before plowing in the spring, the ground should be disked thoroly and floated before leaving it, after plowing in the spring.

If unable to plant soon after the bed is ready, the ground should be harrowed and cross harrowed repeatedly until ready to plant. This is to keep down the weeds and to conserve the moisture.

SEED SELECTION AND PREPARATION

We are now ready to select and prepare our seed.

It must be remembered that this is being written from the viewpoint of commercial growers on a large scale, and from this viewpoint we must discard some of the methods of selection advised by government experimental stations which, while theoretically correct, have proven too laborious and cumbersome when used on a large scale, so are discarded by our company. Therefore, we use bin selection exclusively. However, we believe the best is none too good, no matter what the seed costs. We begin by selecting the best and smoothest tubers averaging three to four ounces in size, seed from 2 to 6 ounces is best. Larger seed may be used but it is not so desirable. Absolutely discard misshapen potatoes unless it is known positively what caused this condition, such as a flattening caused by growing between rocks, or around a root, etc.

Care should be taken also to select for type, which does not necessarily mean exactly the same shape, as soil

conditions will change the shape, but to get potatoes which have the same general appearance as to shape and color.

Now we are ready to do what we can toward killing the disease.

DISEASES: On the Pacific slope we have six serious, and several minor diseases to contend with, that are now well known, and, as in the animal kingdom, new diseases are continually developing.

Those diseases that are known have been under observation long enough that controls have been discovered which are more or less effective in curing them.

In preparing the seed the following diseases should be considered. The skin diseases, controlled or cured by corrosive sublimate (bi-chloride of mercury) are rhizoctonia, common scab, powdery scab, black leg, and blight. Therefore, dipping is necessary and permanent tanks should be provided for use year by year. Formula to use: 1 part corrosive sublimate to 1000 parts of water, for one to two hours.

The interior diseases that can not be reached by chemical treatment are fusarium, verticillium wilt and fusarium dry rot. These diseases are found when in the dormant stage, directly under the stem end of the potato. By cutting a thin slice off this end the dis-

ease may be easily discovered. The stem end of the potato is cut back until all trace of the disease has disappeared. Even this will not always be effective, so later we will resort to field roguing to complete the treatment.

CUTTING THE SEED: One of the most common causes for failure to get a stand is seed which has been cut too fine. The best results are obtained by using whole potatoes with only the stem end cut off, size from 2 to 6 ounces. The 4 to 6 ounce potato could be cut into seed size by cutting off the seed end and planting this end piece by itself, as the main eye in this piece comes up first and matures about two weeks earlier than the other eyes. Thus, if the market should be right, this part of the crop, planted this way can be dug without interfering with the balance of the crop. Also the vines maturing earlier will not be confused with the vines dying from disease. Potatoes planted early should be planted whole.

PLANTING: Should be done with a bucket, or two-man planter. The better stand and greater freedom from disease will many times pay the cost of the extra man. Picker planters should not be used as the picker conveys the disease from a sick to a healthy seed and besides it cuts the seed causing bleeding and rot and also often misses picking up the seed, all in all causing poor stands which some farmers attribute to poor seed.

Seed should be planted from 4 to 6 inches deep, the depth depending upon the time of planting and the condition of the soil. No hard and fast rule can be used as experience on each ranch must decide the depth of planting the seed.

CULTIVATION: If your ground has been well prepared the cultivation is

the ground to get dry before you do this as the potato will need all the moisture the ground will provide, in average seasons. Then quit deep cultivation. The potato has begun to throw its feeders out and perhaps potatoes have begun to set and any damage to these feeders will cut down the yield and check the growth of the plant.



VERTICILLIUM WILT

now well along. But keep the harrow going. As soon as the seed is in the ground harrow, then very soon cross harrow, after the potatoes are up to show the row harrow again with the row, setting the teeth back so as to avoid pulling out too many plants. When too large to harrow deep, cultivate by first throwing the dirt away from the plant to allow the sun a chance to kill a lot of the bacteria in the soil, then at once throw the dirt back against the plant. Don't allow

Continued deep cultivation will also cause knots and irregular shaped potatoes, as corset waist, and pointed ends, producing potatoes often called "run out." Only bad cultivation will cause these shapes, if our exchange system has been carefully followed.

After the two early deep cultivations use some tool that will keep up a dust mulch and keep the weeds down. Unless the potatoes have been planted too shallow, or have set too near the surface, they will not need to be laid

by, otherwise some tool should be used that will throw two or three inches of dirt over the rows. We use a tool that we build on the ranch which is the best for this purpose, being a weeder, mulcher and also throws a little dirt to the row with each operation, thus "laying by" without a special operation for that purpose. Description of this tool will be given on application to our office, Seattle, Wn.

DISEASES

Those that show more prominently in the vines are blight, verticilium and fusarium wilt, rhyzoctonia and black leg.

FUSARIUM WILT: Symptoms. Leaves lose their glistening appearance, turn a pale green, then yellow, and the plant dies.

VERTICILUM WILT: Symptoms similar to fusarium in the vine, differing only in the form which discoloration takes in the tuber. In the above cut which shows a cross section of the potato, the discoloration is shown in a broken row of brown spots forming along the starch line, while the fusarium forms a straight brown line. It will however, take a culture to determine exactly what causes the discoloration. For this and Fusarium Wilt cut off the stem end down to first strong eye is necessary to get under the dark stain in the starch line of the potato. Nothing can now be done except to ruthlessly dig up every diseased plant and destroy

it. The seed must be treated to prevent the disease developing in the crop.

RHYZOCTONIA: The spots shown on the tuber are the nursery for rhyzoctonia which may be described as of a cancerous nature, the spores of which germinate sooner or later, spreading about in the starch section of the tuber, forming a fibrous semi-dry rot, eventually attacking the heart or watery section causing a wet rot to develop which then makes the tuber valueless in a very few days. If the seed is not treated with corrosive sublimate the result will be large loss in the crop.

The nursery of the disease is in the soil, especially that soil in which leguminous crops such as alfalfa, clover, peas, etc., have preceded the potato crop. Therefore, it looks as if all we can do to prevent this disease is to avoid such soils, which are the best for production, otherwise carefully dip according to directions with corrosive sublimate, the use of which is not fool proof but safe in the hands of the careful grower.

Symptoms. The plant will appear very vigorous and of dark color. Small potatoes often form on the stalk and a multitude of small potatoes appear in the hill. Only the use of corrosive sublimate will prevent the disease from appearing in the present crop, which causes many hills of small worthless potatoes, these small potatoes often set on the stalk above ground.

BLACK LEG: Symptoms. The stalk

begins to turn black at the seed, running rapidly up the stalk until often black into the branches. The stalk rots and the top often falls over before it dies. Until the past year but little study of this disease, which is prevalent on the coast, has been made. Maine has probably made the most extensive study and from her research we were led to conclude that the disease did not live over in the

Treatment. Dig up every potato, take the plants from the field and carefully destroy them. Treat the seed with corrosive sublimate and handle the crop in sacks never before used for potatoes.

BLIGHT: This is a climatic disease. Brown spots appear usually on the top leaves and usually at the edge of the leaves, which rapidly spread from leaf to leaf and from plant to plant.



RHYZOCTONIA

soil, but was carried on the seed or in the folds or fibre of the container of the seed. It probably is conveyed in that manner. However, in the observation of the writer it may live over the winter on this coast and may be found in wild vegetation. Sick wild plants, the symptoms of whose diseases appeared like, or similar to, that found in the potato have been found. Only culture taken from a wild plant and the disease reproduced in a healthy potato can possibly determine this. Attempts to do this are being made at this time.

An insect sting or other reason may cause a similar condition but the disease may be certainly determined by aid of a magnifying glass, as on the under side of the leaf a fuzzy growth may be detected by the naked eye while under the glass this growth resolves itself into a forest resembling pine or fir. The growth is dislodged and carried by the wind or other agencies to healthy plants, a field frequently being killed in a few days.

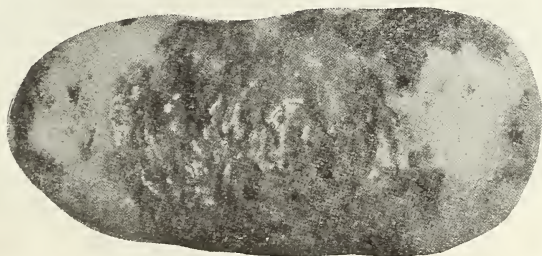
Treatment. So far the only known treatment is to begin spraying before the disease appears, with Bor-

deaux mixture, and continue at periods of ten days until the crop is ripe. This is expensive but apparently effective as a preventive.

A study of this disease has been made by the writer and depositing a small amount of copper sulphate (powdered blue stone) about the seed before covering has proven so beneficial that a carefully observed test is being made this year to prove the use of this chemical in this manner. So far no

vent rain washing the fungus down onto the tubers, thus saving as much of the crop as possible.

EARLY BLIGHT: This disease comes after hot days, following a long, cold, rainy period. Studies are being made to find a control. Repeated spraying every ten days as for late blight, the spraying to begin as soon as the plants are up, appears to prevent the disease appearing. This is expensive and laborious, therefore the Wesco



LATE BLIGHT

blight or wilt has been found in the ground thus treated, while soil not treated, by the side of that so treated, has shown a heavy loss. The writer thinks that the plant is vaccinated in this manner against the disease.

LATE BLIGHT: Symptoms are well known. Control: Spray with Bordeaux Mixture. First time 4-4-50 about blossoming time. Every ten days for several times spray using 6-6-50 mixture, cover both sides of the leaves thoroly. This is only a preventative, and if the disease begins to spread, cut off the vines and burn them to pre-

Seed company is experimenting with powdered blue stone (copper sulphate) this chemical to be spread about the seed before covering. Three years' trial of this treatment has shown such good results that it is believed that this year's test will prove conclusively that copper sublimate will prove a specific and thus save the growers millions of dollars in the U. S. each year.

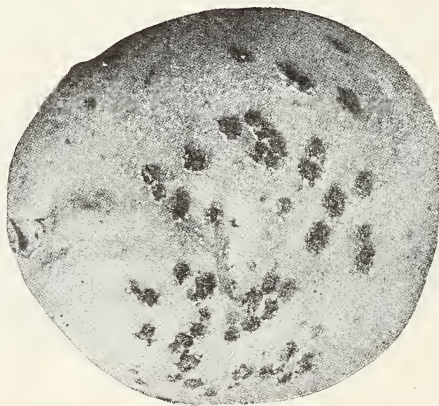
POWDERY SCAB: Dangerous. This disease is a late importation from Canada. The scab forms below the surface of the potato and the skin bursts open and exudes a fine powder.

There is no certain control known, tho the corrosive sublimate dip is helpful.

COMMON POTATO SCAB:

Symptoms known. Caused by a superabundance of potash or alkali, or over watering. Control: Dip the seed with corrosive sublimate as for Black Leg. Roguing: If the disease has not yielded to the treatment and

FUSARIUM DRY ROT: This rot is both a field and a storage trouble, especially bad in the Willamette Valley of Oregon. It shows first on the stalk and roots below the ground. It shows by the leaves losing their glistening appearance, finally turning pale green and rolling up during the heat of the day. It is caused by a soil fungus, so



POWDERY SCAB

sick plants are found in the field, we then rogue the field by digging them out and burning them. This partially accounts for the freedom from disease of our seeds.

DRY ROT: This does not show in stem or tuber and appears to affect mature tubers only. Control: After storing in pit or cellar it can be controlled by exposing to a vapor composed of 23 oz. of Potassium Permanganate placed in three pints of a 40 per cent solution of formalin (formic aldehyde) to each 1000 cubic feet of space.

fields must be kept free from it. Control: Dig up all diseased plants as for Black Leg and cut the end of the potato away to the first eye before planting as for Wilt diseases.

PREPARING POTATOES FOR MARKET

It is assumed that the ground has been prepared, the seed treated and planted, the cultivation done, the fields rogued and each step taken as has been indicated and if properly done we can be reasonably sure that the crop

is now up to our expectation. At this point, some of us are going to become a little egotistical and perhaps over confident now that a fine crop has been made and will assume that the "Lord of the Harvest" will now take care of "His own" and that in brief the crop will sell itself.

"sick" potatoes if left in the crop and will price accordingly, if taken out one of the clubs used to batter down prices is taken away from him. Another can be taken away by picking up after digging, first the smooth potatoes from two ounces up, then other pickers can follow and pick up the culls.



FUSARIUM DRY ROT

STOP, LOOK, LISTEN! These three words that brought the man who combined them so much good money are very pertinent here for several reasons.

The crop must be made properly ready for market. If not properly graded only a "field run" price can be secured.

The first sorting can best be done by "roguing" the fields before digging.

That is, dig out by hand all prematurely ripened hills and take them from the field.

The up-to-date buyer will find these

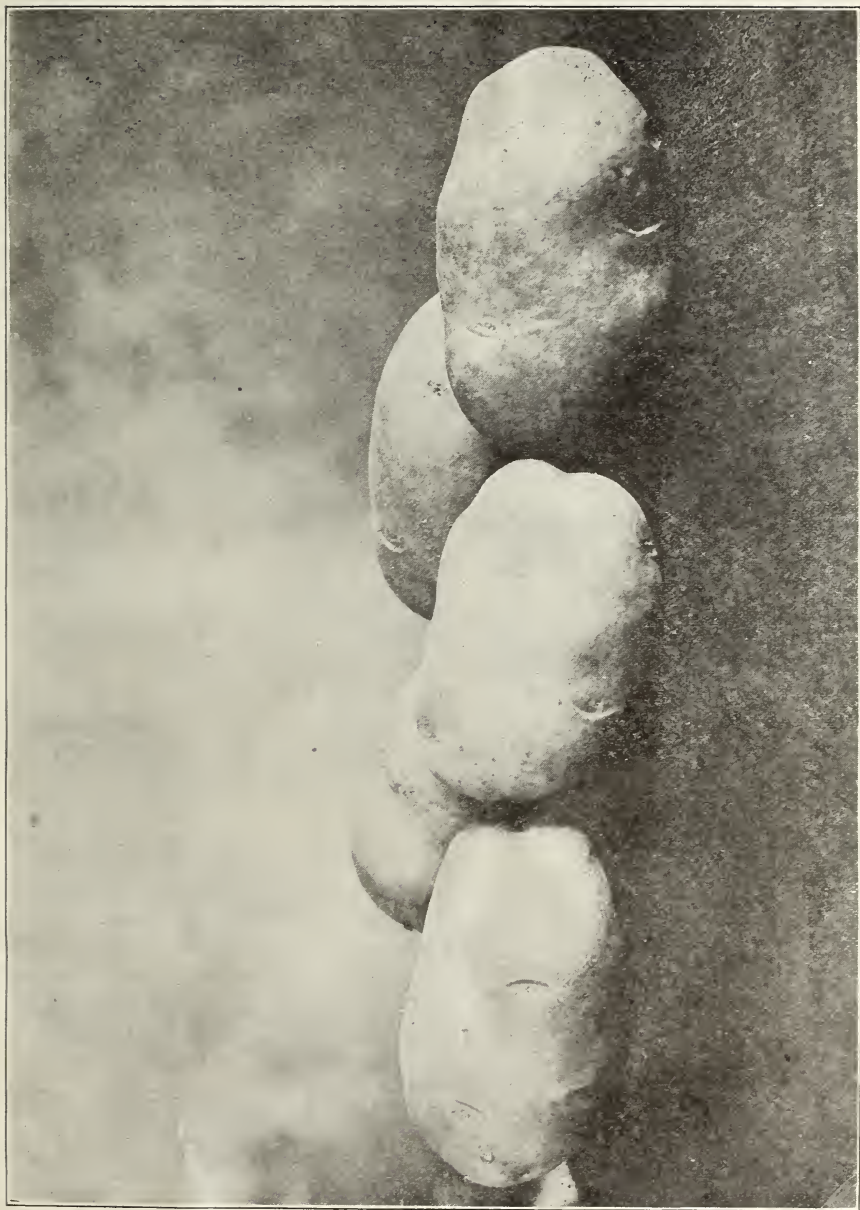
Warehousing all the crop is dangerous as many of the culls are diseased and will carry infection to the sound, smooth stock, destroying much more good potatoes than the extra cost of separating in the field.

This is the second step in grading. The third step will be to separate the choice stock into sizes.

The best sizes that will help secure the top price are 2 to 6 ounces, to be used for export seed. Then 6 to 12 ounces which can be used for fancy commercial stock or larger seed. From this enough seed to replant should be



RIPENING POTATES ARTIFICIALLY. Read "EXPERIMENTING" on Page 14. These potatoes were dug 67 days after planting. See next page showing how they ripened by cutting vines ten days before digging.



RIPENING POTATOES ARTIFICIALLY. Read "EXPERIMENTING" on p. 14. These potatoes were dug 10 days after vines were cut, 77 days after planting.

retained, unless new seed can be secured. (Write us for information how new seed can be secured at a minimum of cost).

Finally the large smooth stock should be sold for restaurant or hotel use.

All the culls are valuable for stock food, the manufacture of starch or stock food flakes. Where potatoes are raised by our system and graded for market in this manner, \$2 to \$5 per ton over the market price can be secured from the buyers. Try it and prove it for yourselves.

SPRAYING: There is no certainty that spraying for disease is beneficial enough to pay the cost. However, spraying with a 10 per cent solution of Bordeaux Mixture used before blight will act as a preventative. Spraying for insect pest is absolutely necessary. The Pacific Coast is not troubled as seriously as other sections. We have a worm however that frequently causes disaster untold. It is called the variegated cut worm. This worm is found in many other crops besides potatoes, and while it may become migratory, is usually local. This year we inspected nine crops of potatoes in one locality and found only one effected. This crop, however, was almost a total loss. The worm is hatched from the egg of the Noctuidae Moth. Spraying with Bug Death will kill this moth and broadcasting ground with poisoned mash, the formula for which will be

given on application, will kill the worm and prevent a new crop of worms.

EXPERIMENTING: New methods of crop cultivation and disease treatments are being experimented with constantly, many of which are not proven fully enough to bear mention. Perhaps one of the best is a process we use to mature the potatoes and force a hardening of the potato skin. The best seed is that harvested before it is fully matured. When dug at this stage the skin slips, making a bad appearance and often rot sets in quickly, causing serious loss. This can be prevented by cutting the green vines off to the ground, at least ten days before digging. This process can be used to mature new potatoes for market and will add materially to the price. (See cuts on pages 12 and 13.)

PRUNING: About blossoming time cut the vine back about one-third with a grass hook or scythe. Result—the potatoes will be even in size and from 10 to 25 per cent greater yield.

Finally remember potatoes are semi-perishable. Handle them as such.

Don't throw them about roughly.

Don't shake the sack up and down and against the ground roughly to settle them in the sacks, instead use a gentle rolling motion.

Don't walk over the load with heavy boots, you bruise the potatoes by so doing and the buyer will protect himself by cutting to a price that will pay you to be careful.

Don't store in pits. Loss in rots alone when stored in pits often reach over 30%. Our shrinkage after paying storage expense this year was only a little over 10%. Warehouses for potatoes must be properly ventilated to draw out all foul air.

Don't store in a warehouse whose owners will not provide this. The system can be put in very inexpensively.

Don't speculate in potatoes, sell when a fair price can be secured. Fancy prices only materialize infrequently, you can't afford to take chances.

We do not advertise any special tools for doing the work according to our system. Several tools are on the market. However, we especially se-

lect a planter that will drop average three to four ounce seed, or even larger is good. "Picker" planters are harmful as the pickers become infected in a diseased seed and convey the disease to the pure seed. For cultivation a tool that will first throw the dirt away then can be turned to throw it back after 24 hours exposure to sunlight, can be used. No germicide exceeds the sunlight as an enemy to bacteria that is injurious to the potato. After these two deep cultivations a shallow working tool to keep up a dust mulch is all that need be used.

I will be pleased to answer all inquiries by mail which may arise in the minds of the readers, without expense to the writer. Address, H. W. Whitacre, 73 Madison St., Seattle, Wn.

DESCRIPTION OF VARIETIES OF POTATO SEED

RUSSET BURBANK

This potato is a quick grower and very prolific, some crops this year making 20 tons per acre under irrigation and 12 tons without. It makes size so early that it might be called an early variety, except that the vines will remain green until frost kills them. It is a sport or natural cross between the Netted Gem and the old line Burbank and partakes of the favorable qualities of both, thus making the best all around variety we have to present. The propagator of this potato claims that it has no superior as a potato for either home or hotel use. It is especially recommended for market gardening.

WHITE ROSE

A red rose seedling, very early, with smooth, white skin and shallow eyes. It is a high producer for an early variety. The highest yielder of any early variety known.

EARLY WESCO BURBANK

A Burbank seedling, matures in 90 to 110 days. Burbank shape. White, smooth skin. Fine for either early or late market, as it is a superior keeper. Yield good.

IMPROVED NETTED GEM

A superior strain of the Gem variety because of its better cooking quality. This potato does not slough the starch away when peeled and boiled. It is very prolific, some crops making 15 tons per acre under irrigation. An excellent hotel potato. It matures medium early. The net is broken by smooth patches caused by the cross with a white potato.

IMPROVED BURBANK

This is a selection from the so-called early Burbank, and is one of the best of the Burbank strains because of the wide market offered for its shape and appearance, and for its keeping and cooking qualities.

DISCOUNT ON FIRST ORDERS

of 10 per cent will be given on the following varieties of Potatoes, in pool cars only:

	Retail price per cwt.	With discount off
Russet Burbank	\$3.00	\$2.70
Wesco Burbank	3.00	2.70
Netted Gem	3.00	2.70
White Rose	4.00	3.60
Improved Burbank	3.00	2.70

Write your order on a separate sheet of paper.

No discount on orders through agents.

If interested write at once.

BONNY WHITE OATS

Spring. Tree Oats. Almost a free milling oat with very thin hull. One crop threshed 119 bushels, while 100-bushel crops were common on valley soil, and 60 to 75 bushels on upland. Tried once and a repeat crop is certain.

MINNESOTA 13 CORN

This is without doubt the best corn for silage purposes on the Pacific Coast, and as good for grain. It has extra heavy foliage and from two to three good ears to the stalk. The kernel is small and somewhat irregular rows, and fills well over the end of the cob. It matures in 90 days, thus making it a much better keeper than larger varieties. It matured this year in the Yakima valley and on the Coast when other varieties failed to do so.

**VETCH—CLOVER
PRICES ON APPLICATION**

We will exchange seed yearly with our regular contractors. Amount limited to actual orders placed in the fall on a basis of ton for ton plus 15% of No. 1 seed price and handling charges.

WHITACRE'S

True to Variety Seeds and Plants are grown under a co-operative or club plan by selected growers in Washington, Oregon and California.

Mr. H. W. Whitacre began organizing this service in the year 1909. He found that little or no attention was given by dealers or growers to use of scientific methods in growing and perfecting seeds and plants in a wholesale way except where certain seed houses grew a few of their own seeds under a system that appeared to him very uncertain and expensive, in that in order to get the best seeds, the Seed Companies had to each employ a horticulturist on high salary to act as field manager, on account of which expense only the very largest houses could afford such service. Because of this expense smaller seed companies were seriously handicapped, or entirely placed at the mercy of inexpert or unreliable seed growers. While because of climatic, soil or other conditions even the largest houses could not raise all the seed needed to supply their trade.

Mr. Whitacre believed that all responsible dealers in seeds would quickly grasp the opportunity to accept the service of some reliable company, whose operations would cover a large enough territory to embody conditions that would overcome all of these serious difficulties and enable these houses to secure seeds at a minimum expense which would be grown under careful inspection and which would be as true to variety as seeds could be grown.

He found that his surmise was correct, as several of the largest and most reliable seed houses on the Pacific Coast at once placed contracts with him to superintend the growing of seeds for their trade.

As potatoes are grown as one of the principal crops and had deteriorated more than any other field crop, the attention of Mr. Whitacre was given to this line exclusively at first. The Burbank was the variety at first selected, later followed by a sport potato which he called the Russet Burbank. Then the White Rose and Improved Netted Gem. He now has under special cultivation and selected the American Wonder and the Wesco Burbank, which will soon be ready in marketable quantities.

A system of exchange from one locality to another was adopted, in which soil, climate and altitude were carefully considered. Experiments were made to find the proper localities from which their exchanges could be made, and his theories were speedily proven to be correct. At this time it has been fully proven that seed grown in clay 1000 to 1500 ft. above the altitude that was to receive it for planting or reversely, would make an increase in production of better than 25 per cent, especially where his system of cultivation is adopted. Experiments were also made toward disease control in which he was greatly assisted by the State Agricultural experiments. The value of these experiments has been demonstrated by the fact that in three years not a car of potato seed raised under his system has been rejected, when shipped under the most rigid inspection to other states. Perhaps one of, if not the best, demonstration of the value of following this system to the letter is found in the crop raised by Morford Bros., on the first National Bank farm at Moxee, near North Yakima, Wn., last season (1915). The careful attention given to this crop by these gentlemen, even in the face of severe criticism of other growers, is responsible for the 95 per cent seed crop raised on the ranch. While one of the gentlemen made the statement that he would "Use Whitacre's seed potatoes if they cost him \$100.00 per ton," it is certain that the success of this crop lies largely in the fact that they so closely followed Mr. Whitacre's system of cultivation. This crop is conservatively estimated to yield 24 tons per acre.

Another valuable demonstration was made on the A. H. Bair ranch in the Naches near North Yakima, where it was clearly shown that seed taken from the Yakima valley to a 1600 foot higher altitude and raised a year or two, then brought back to the valley, would more than double the yield of No. 1 seed potatoes locally grown, while on the ranch of Mr. Frank Gillespie about two miles from the Bair ranch, where the crop was planted to produce table potatoes the yield was enormous, many hill producing 15 to 20 large fine commercial potatoes, while potatoes from native seed that had been grown for years in the valley under the same conditions on a nearby ranch did not show one half the crop of that produced by the new seed. These facts are becoming rapidly known to the growers who are beginning to buy Whitacre's "True to Variety Seeds" regardless of their increased price, as they have found that the increased price of the seed is quickly made back in the value of the crop, both in production and quality. Also they are finding that production is not the only thing to look for. One illustration of this was found in a field of potatoes growing from Eastern

seed. The potatoes had set for a 12 ton crop but on examination the field was found to run worse than 20 per cent to disease, a fact which prevented the potatoes from being used outside of the State of Washington, at a price that paid to ship them. While the worst crop found on Whitacre's Seeds was 15 per cent and a large number of crops showed less than four per cent disease.

TESTIMONIALS

The seed potatoes bought of you have made me a 100% crop for yield and are very free of disease.

C. H. FISK,
North Yakima, Wash.

I have eleven acres of the finest potatoes I have ever grown.

These are from your Netted Gem and Russet Burbank seed. They will make 15 tons per acre on a conservative estimate. No disease has shown in the crop yet and they are about ready to dig.

A. J. RICHARDS,
Prosser, Wash.

Your seed oats were a fine investment as I have a premium crop of fancy oats. I counted a head that had 178 grains. My brother is just as proud of his potatoes grown from your seed.

FRANK WHITAKER,
Corvallis, Ore.

A government inspector inspected my crop of your seed and remarked that my potatoes were the finest he had seen in the valley. My crop of 44 acres averaged 12 tons per acre.

WM. MEYERS,
Toppenish, Wash.

April 26, 1916.

I purchased of your agent five sacks of Improved Netted Gem seed potatoes, from which I got in crop seven tons of fine, No. 1 spuds. I recommend the Wesco Seed Company to anybody who wants the best in quality, yield and profit.

ARTHUR RABIE,
Moxee, Wash.

March 18, 1916.

As to the result of your seed potatoes which I used last season, will state that they were the finest quality and the largest yielders I have ever grown. Considering the large crop and fine quality I realize that the best seed procurable is the best investment for any grower of spuds. Will state that on three acres planted to this kind of seed, I raised over 50 tons of potatoes. I gladly recommend at all times the Wesco Seed Company seeds, as they are practically free from disease and true to variety.

F. R. HENRY,
North Yakima, Wash.

June, 1915.

The Russett Burbank potato I planted fairly outclassed any other potato planted, under the same conditions. In fact it will make a crop where lots of varieties will fail altogether.

* * * My only trouble is that I did not plant more. Will want to get seed from you from Washington again next year.

WM. H. LAWRENCE,
Watsonville, Calif.

Your two cars of potatoes shipped from California (raised from Whitacre's True to Variety Seeds) are the finest that have arrived here (1915).

F. M. RHODES,
District Horticultural Inspector for the Port of Seattle.

REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS

Horticultural Reports, 1913, 1914 and 1916, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore. For practical and useful information compiled for the farmer, consult Encyclopedia of Practical Horticulture.

Compiling Office, 407 Miller Bldg., North Yakima, Wash.

E. F. Miller, Gen. Sales Agt., 4041 Arcade Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Dahlia Culture

Dahlias are becoming more popular every year, the reason for which is not far to seek, as the lovely and showy blooms are at their best when the other flowers of our gardens have lost their freshness. Another class or type has recently been added by the introduction of the *Paeony* or *Climatis* flowered varieties. This new race is very free flowering and begins to bloom much earlier than the other classes, the flowers being produced on long stems quite above the foliage. In England the *paeony* flowered Dahlia is completely displacing the long-time popular *Cactus* type, especially among the ladies, as it is found that the flowers are better adapted for cutting.

Dahlias will succeed in almost any soil, but do best in a light loam or sandy loam. The ground should be well prepared by deep digging and by incorporating a liberal quantity of well-rotted manure and bone meal, though some growers only manure the place where each dahlia is to be planted, taking out the soil to a depth of 19 inches to two feet, by two feet wide, and mixing a quantity of manure with the bottom spit (spade full). If the dahlias are to be planted in a bed, a space of four feet should be left between each plant, while the plants should be set diagonally in the rows. The roots should be planted about six inches deep, placing the root on its side that the eyes may be well covered.

PLANTING SEASON

In the Southern States February and March, and in the Northern states May to early June, are to be preferred. But it should be remembered that it takes the plant about 14 to 20 days to get through the ground, therefore the planting should be so timed that all danger of frost is over before the young shoots appear, otherwise it would be well to cover them each night with pots and boxes until warm weather sets in.

When the shoots appear above ground remove all but the strongest one, and when this has attained a height of about 12 inches or rather has made at least two sets of leaves, pinch out the top, as this will induce it to form branches from the base under the soil, and so make a more symmetrical plant, and better adapted to withstand all winds without the aid of staking. Where the plants are inclined to make spindly growth, such as in partially shaded positions, each plant should have a short stake provided, to which the central shoot should be tied, using soft twine that will not cut into the stem.

To have strong, healthy plants it is imperative that the soil be constantly stirred, especially during a dry spell. Besides keeping the ground clean and free of weeds, this forms a natural mulch for the plants, preventing undue evaporation of the moisture contained in the soil; therefore never allow the surface to become hard, but keep the hoe going.

During hot dry weather the plants will be greatly benefited by frequent and copious watering, but this should only be done in the evening, and never given in dribblets. Unless you are prepared to give the plants a thorough soaking at least twice a week, never start it: rather give the plants a good mulching of stable manure or grass and leave the rest to the weather.

EXHIBITION BLOOMS

If the grower contemplates exhibiting, the plants must be given extra care and attention. A proportion of the branches must be cut out of the plants, and also the laterals immediately below the flower bud; while only one bud should be left on each shoot, removing the others; and in timing the flowers for a show, it is well to remember that from the time a bud forms it will be three to four weeks before it is a perfect bloom. This disbudding only refers to the Show, Fancy, Decorative and Cactus types; the Pompons and Singles do not require it.

FEEDING

When the plants are in full flower it is well to assist them with the use of some artificial fertilizer such as nitrate of soda or any other good commercial fertilizer. This may be put on the soil around the plant and raked in, or could be given in a liquid form; but should the weather be dry at the time, it would be well to water the plants thoroughly with clear water previous to applying the fertilizer.

PROTECTION DURING WINTER

When the plants are killed by the fall frosts, the roots should be carefully lifted; choose a bright, dry day for this operation. Start by cutting the branches off to within six inches of the ground level, and after digging up the roots turn them bottom up and allow them to dry in the open for a few hours before putting away for the winter. Do not be particular in removing the adhering soil, as it will dry up and help to keep the bulb fresh. When thoroughly dry, pack away in boxes or other suitable receptacles in a cool frost-proof cellar or shed until the spring. Dry sand or soil packed around the roots will help to keep them fresh and sound, besides being an added protection against frost.

PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF DAHLIAS

Cactus Dahlia—These have long pointed petals, which in some varieties are straight and in others incurved, all being perfectly double, while the artistic colors of some of the newer varieties are almost indescribable.

Paeony-Flowered Dahlias—So called on account of their striking resemblance to a semi-double Paeony. The flowers are generally semi double, the petals being curled and twisted in a pleasing and irregular manner, while the combinations of colorings are most beautiful.

Decorative Dahlias are an intermediate between the Cactus and the ball-shaped types, being more regular than the former, with long broad petals, either flat, cupped, reflexed or incurved. They are much stronger growers and earlier and more profuse bloomers than the Cactus types.

Show Dahlias are of medium to large size, belong to the old bell-shaped type, and are prized for their symmetrical form and regularity. They are of solid color though sometimes edged darker than the ground colors.

Fancy Dahlias are similar to the Show Dahlias in form and habit, but are striped, tipped lighter, mottled, penciled and variegated in every conceivable manner.

Pompon or Bouquet Dahlias are miniatures of the Show and Fancy types, being of same regular form. They are from one to two inches in diameter, and extremely profuse bloomers. When cut in sprays, with flowers, buds, and foliage, they make the most attractive bouquets and last a long time. The plants are of dwarf compact growth, and, being continually covered with a mass of flowers, are very effective for budding or borders, where they produce a beautiful effect. This class is especially valuable for growing in pots and on small grounds, as they can be planted closer together than the larger growing varieties.

FANCY DAHLIAS EXHIBITED AT LAND PRODUCTS SHOW

CACTUS

Amazona—A large Dahlia, amaranth red, suffused purple	25c
Brittania—A large shade of salmon pink, large and attractive	25c
Countess of Lounsedale—One of the best, salmon pink, and amber	25c
Country Girl—Fine, golden yellow suffused at tips with salmon rose.	25c
Flora—Free flowering, pure white, good cut flower	25c
Jupiter—New cactus, large flower, incurved petals, yellow mixed with salmon rose	
splashed with crimson	40c
Marathon—Large, brilliant, rich purple	35c
Mrs. Emberson—Large, light yellow tipped, white striped red	25c
Thos. Parkin—Best orange cactus, good stem	35c

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

Coquille—Large yellow, good stems, very handsome	25c
Juno—Reddish brown, striped with crimson	25c
La France—Mammoth flowers, long stems, very fine	25c
LaGrande—Gigantic bloom, striped and spotted with reddish	40c
Manitou—Violet on white color	40c
Mt. Hood—Very handsome, snow white	35c

PEONY DAHLIAS

Andrew Carnegie—Very fine, large, lively pink	40c
Manheim—Salmon pink, overlaid with golden sheen	25c
Oregon Beauty—A giant, fiery scarlet, overlaid with golden sheen	25c
Rheingau—Immense, long pointed petals, brilliant scarlet	35c

SHOW DAHLIAS

Floranova—Deep purplish maroon, very fine	25c
J. J. Johnson—Large, rich maroon	25c
Kaiser Wilhelm—Large, deep yellow, tipped red	25c
Spirit of Golden West—Deep saffron yellow, overlaid with rosy red of sunset	25c
White Livoni—Pure white show, very fine	25c

SINGLE DAHLIA

Splendid—Crimson, marked white, tall stems	25c
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COLLARETTES

Exposition De Lyon—Soft garnet, yellow collar	25c
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POMPON

San Toy—White flowers, tipped Tyrean rose	25c
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GLADIOLUS BULBS (BLOOMING SIZE)

Many very fine varieties, \$1.00 per dozen, one of each variety if wanted.

HEAVY OUTDOOR FUCHIA (PRIDE OF THE WEST)

Has been outdoors seven years. Tall and literally loaded with fine blooms. Will make a fine hedge. Strong rooted plants, \$.30.

HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL PLANTS

Perennials have never been so popular as they are at the present time. Their permanency appeals to all. They are planted once and are always there; living through the winter with little or no protection; the flowers become better as the plants grow older. Will grow well in any soil, which may be enriched with decomposed manure or bone meal. The varieties we list are all perfectly hardy, the tops dying down in winter, but coming up early in the spring. Our prices are for field grown plants. These plants cannot well be shipped by freight in a box. They should go by parcel post or express, so we give prepaid prices only.

AQUILEGIA. COLUMBINE.

The Columbines have established a place in all old fashioned gardens. Their curious forms and many pleasing shades of color, and the readiness with which they adapt themselves to all localities, have made them prime favorites.

Vulgaris—The well-known garden Columbine, in all shades of pink and mixed. Very free blooming, height 2 feet. Price each, 15c; 10 for \$1.25 by parcel post.

BOLTONIA ASTEROIDES. STARWORT

Tall, bushy plants producing an abundance of aster-like white flowers from August to September. Excellent for cut flowers and produces grand effects when planted in masses. The plants grow and bloom very profusely. Price 10c each; 10 for 90c by paid parcel post.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

We offer an assortment of the hardy varieties. They flower profusely in October after everything else in the garden has been killed. They are excellent for cut flowers and bouquets. Sure bloomers and satisfactory growers that should be included in all orders. Even after several light falls of snow, in sheltered positions it is sometimes possible to cut uninjured

clusters of beautiful flowers. The fine thick foliage makes a good screen or background, and their own blossoms spring into fullest beauty when the earlier flowers are gone.

Tall White—Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. Fine double.

Large Flowering Pink—Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Splendid variety.

Price, each 15c; 10 for \$1.25 by parcel post.

CANTERBURY BELLS. CAMPANULA

An old time favorite, growing 2 to 3 feet high and bearing in great profusion very pretty bell shaped flowers. The campanulas give to our gardens exceedingly pretty flowers for almost every situation, moist or dry, sunny or shaded, and flowers are produced even in summer drought. Valued for cut flowers. Shades, blue, white and pink mixed. Price 15c each; 10 for \$1.25 by paid parcel post.

DIANTHUS. SWEET WILLIAM

These charming old fashioned hardy plants are great favorites in every garden. Stems grow 13 to 18 inches high. Flowers are borne in greatest profusion, in large round topped clusters. The Sweet William gives to flowery May masses of color as brilliant as any of our perennials. For five weeks or more their splendor lasts, then if the fading branches are persistently cut away, fairly good fresh ones appear at intervals all summer. Price each 15c; 10 for \$1.25 by parcel post.

GERMAN IRIS (IRIS GERMANICA)

The true "Fleur-de-Lis," the national flower of France. They are perfectly hardy, thrive anywhere, grow and bloom luxuriantly, and more particularly if plentifully supplied with water. Plants well established produce from 50 to 100 spikes of bloom. In beauty the flowers rival the finest orchids. The plant grows 18 to 24 inches high.

JAPANESE IRIS (IRIS KAEMFERI)

Finest of all the Iris family. The flowers are of immense size, from 6 to 8 inches in diameter, and of the most beautiful, delicate shades. Are perfectly hardy, and will flower in profusion during June and July. A well established plant gives a dozen or more flower stalks two to three feet high, each stalk producing two to four enormous blooms. These plants prefer a cool moist situation; but do well in most any good position.

Angelo—Bluish-purple. Price. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

SIBERIAN IRIS (IRIS SIBIRICA)

Tall and slender growing, with flowers like those of the German Iris in structure, but smaller and much more numerous. The plant forms clumps and blooms so freely that its deep blue blossoms give solid effects. Hardy and thrives in almost any soil. Each 15c; 10 for \$1.25 by parcel post.

ENGLISH IVY

Evergreen Ivy—Each 25c; 10 for \$2.00.

VERONIKA

Evergreen border plant. These grow 8 to 12 inches high. Each 25c; 10 for \$2.00.

SCOTS BROOME

Yellow and white, pea shaped. Grows up to 6 or 8 feet in height. The white is scarce. Each 25c; 10 for \$2.00.

MYRTLE

Green—A handsome trailing plant largely used for cemetery planting. Has beautiful, glossy dark green leaves which form a mat over the surface of the ground. Flowers heavenly blue. Each 10c; dozen 90c; 100 for \$6.00.

LINUM

Perenne—A variety of perennial flax with graceful foliage and bearing flowers of light blue. Very attractive. Each 10c; dozen \$1.00.

LYCHNIS

Chalcedonica—(Firefly). An old favorite, bearing large heads of bright scarlet flowers. Each 15c.

MONTBRETIA

One of the brightest and best summer flowering blubs. Plant them in clumps of 6 to 12 in May or June. In larger beds they will also make a splendid showing. They greatly resemble the Gladioli in growth, and produce beautiful spikes of star-shaped flowers in various shades of yellow and orange. Hardy, with slight covering over winter, and they will improve in size of flowers when left in the open ground undisturbed year after year. Mixed, varied. Each 10c; 75c per dozen.

BERRY ROOTS

STRAWBERRY

Lake Washington—A fine market berry, large firm, dark red, a little earlier than the Marshall. Price \$4.50 1,000; \$1.00 per doz. selected.

Wesco Special—This is the best of new varieties. Similar to the Magoon, but larger and a little later in ripening, with a remarkably fine flavor. This berry will become a popular shipper or for the home garden. Price, \$6.00 per 1,000; \$1.00 per dozen selected.

Oregon Champion—Price \$4.00 per 1,000.

PRICE LIST OF BERRY ROOTS

P. E. F. means Parcel Post, Express or Freight

	P. 1 Each	E. 10 to 100 Each	F. 100 to 1000 Each
Strawberry—Lake Washington	\$0.10	\$0.06.	\$0.04
Wesco Special .....	.15	.08	.06
Oregon Champion .....	.10	.06	.04
Logan Berry, 1 year .....	.10	.06	.04½
Phenomenal, 1 year .....	.15	.08	.06
Australian Giant Blackberry, 1 year .....	.15	.08	.06
Cuthbert Raspberry, 1 year .....	.10	.05	.04
Black Prince Raspberry, 1 year .....	.15	.08	.06
Gooseberry, Oregon Champion, 1 year .....	.20	.17½	.10
Currants, Cherry .....	.20	.17½	.10
Horse Radish, Wesco Fancy Cuttings .....	.10	.05	.04
Rhubarb, Banwine, divisions .....	.15	.08	.05½

BARGAIN OFFER

To Introduce Our Fancy Roots, Seeds and Bulbs, We Offer the Following:

Select any plants or seeds in this catalogue, the list value of which amounts to \$1.50 and send \$1.00 Money Order and they will be promptly shipped. All for \$1.00 as long as they last, to be delivered parcel post, orders to take precedence as booked for delivery. All orders received this month will have included without extra expense two fine Purple Lilacs. Subject to prior sale. In which case the money will be returned or the best substitute offered as preferred.

Write for full particulars by return mail, as stock of seed is limited.

LILACS

Purple, 10 to 16 inches, per hundred \$5.00.

At this price you can put in a Lilac hedge or division fence, 2 to 3 feet, each 25c; 3 to 4 ft., each 40c; 4 to 6 ft., each 50c; 10 to 16 in., \$1.00 dozen.

DISTRIBUTORS OF WESCO SEED CO.'S SEED

Toppenish Trading Co., Toppenish, Wn.

E. W. Fry, Prosser, Wash.

Livingston Bros., Mabton, Wash.

Wood-Curtis Co., Sacramento, Calif.

Hub Mercantile Co., Wapato, Wash.

G. A. Ide & Sons, Outlook, Wash.

Wesco Seed Co., 73 Madison St., Seattle, Wash.

BANWINE RHUBARB

THE MONEY MAKER FOR THE SMALL GROWER

THREE TIMES THE VALUE OF ANY OTHER CROP

DESCRIPTION OF BANWINE RHUBARB—A MONEYMAKER

This is a new giant variety, a quick grower, very early heavy stalks. Very tender, brittle and of finest flavor. It excels Burbank's Giant, Riverside Giant (Cummings), and is far superior and three times as profitable as the ordinary Giant or Victoria, Linneous and others. Has produced close to \$900 profit per acre.

PRICES: Divided Roots (Buds or Eyes, as they are often called) 15c each, 2 for 25c, 6 for 60c; 12 for \$1.00, postpaid; per 100, \$7.50 postpaid. Quantity price on request. Note:—A divided root from the true mother plant is the only safe way to propagate—seeds do not come true.

Send Ten Cents in stamps for a copy of WHITACRE'S POTATO CULTURE on the Pacific Coast.—WESCO SEED CO., 73 Madison St., Seattle, Washington.

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SEED POTATOES



We are the largest growers of pure seed potatoes in Washington and Oregon. We are specializing on five varieties on the ground that growers lose money by raising so many different varieties that a district cannot ship its crop to the last in car lots.

"One Exclusive Variety, and That the Best Variety for Each District"

is our motto. Two of our varieties are controlled by ourselves. One other variety—a valuable one, is grown beyond our control, but we are the only people keeping this variety pure. This latter variety we class Nos. 1 and 2. No. 1 for new districts. No. 2 for our growing California winter planting trade, where seed must be bought new every year.

These varieties are of the best for marketing; very productive, and excellent table quality.

PRICE—FANCY SELECTED

P., E., F., Means Parcel Post, Express, or Freight

Per 100 pounds	\$3.00 F	Per 10 pounds	\$1.00
Per 50 pounds	1.65 E or F	Per 5 pounds	.75
True to variety, per cwt.	4.00 F	Less quantities per lb.	.10

Your choice of any variety. Special price in car lots quoted on application. Get a new start and improve your crop.

Subject to prior sale and market change. Money will be returned if out of stock.

AN EXCHANGE OF POTATO SEED

upon the following plan will be adopted and will be carried out as follows:

The first year's seed may be planted again the second year, using a larger sized potato for the second planting than was used in the original seed, all the small size being carried to another district. No exchange of seed from one locality to another in the same district will be accepted for the reason that not enough extra vitality is gained by this exchange to make it pay, over the bringing in of new seed from a distance, where both climate and altitude are changed.

All seed grown in fields where there are volunteers will be classed and sold as No. 2 seed. All seed grown in ground absolutely clear of other varieties and separated from other fields so they will not pollinize with other varieties will be classed as pedigreed seed, and a premium will be paid for such stock.

VARIETIES: "RUSSET BURBANK," "WESCO BURBANK," "WHITE ROSE," "IMPROVED NETTED GEM," "IMPROVED BURBANK"

Letters requesting information will be carefully answered if addressed to

H. W. WHITACRE,

73 Madison St.,
Seattle, Wash.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTORS

WESCO SEED CO., 73 Madison St., Seattle, Wash.

WOOD-CURTIS CO., Sacramento, Calif.



EXHIBIT AT NORTHWEST LAND PRODUCTS SHOW, SEATTLE, WASH., 1916